

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VII, No. 10.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 1861.

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

PRIZES FOR JOSEPHINE LIVESTOCK

Swine and Cattle Entries From This County Win High Honors at State Fair Now in Progress at Salem

Word received by the Courier from the state fair grounds at Salem today is to the effect that Josephine county's livestock exhibit made sweeping victories, and that blue ribbons hang upon many of the entries from here.

Winona ranch Berkshires won 15 prizes, nine of them firsts, with four championships and two grand championships.

Riverbanks farm won first on Berkshire boar, first and third on Guernsey bulls, and first on get of sire in the Guernsey class.

It is said that the stock exhibits from the Rogue valley are attracting a great deal of attention, and great crowds were around the arena during the judging of the animals.

In the county exhibits of agricultural products Josephine was classed eighth, with a score of 57.7. Polk county was first in the class, with a score of 90.5. The exhibit from this county was late in arriving at Salem, and was scored very low on arrangement and position. It was not, in fact, properly arranged at the time of judging, and the position was the poorest in the grounds, having to be content with what was left. Following the close of the fair the county exhibit will be forwarded to Portland, where it will be properly arranged and displayed.

WOMEN CAMPAIGN FOR MR. HUGHES

New York, Sept. 28.—There will be the rustling of skirts in the presidential campaign after Monday, when the women's campaign train of the Hughes alliance rolls out on its transcontinental trip.

Following a breakfast for Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the republican nominee, at the Plaza hotel, there will be a two-hour street parade. Men will be allowed to take part in this parade, but it is the only feature of the entire trip in which they will share.

Leaving New York, the train is routed through the middle west, touching all of the larger cities, going northward from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Returning from the coast, the route lies through the mountain states to the south, thence to the Atlantic coast and New York, three days prior to the election.

Among those who will be on the train and will campaign are: Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former charge d'affaires in Mexico; Mary Antin, author and lecturer; Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorr, author, and Dr. Katherine P. Edson, of Los Angeles, prominent in civic affairs in California.

Prominent women arranging for the train campaign include Mrs. Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kas.; Miss Anita Furness, of St. Paul; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

William Tiffany left this morning for Sutherlin to look for beet lands. Mr. Tiffany is an experienced beet grower and, having come here from eastern Oregon, he is sure that a success will be made of the industry at Grants Pass.

LABORERS STILL FAIL TO OBSERVE STRIKE ORDER

New York, Sept. 28.—The second day of what was to have been a general strike of union workers in New York revealed no change early today in the situation, marked yesterday by practically complete failure of the men and women to whom the call was directed to respond. Best information showed that a bare handful of workers went out on sympathetic strike. The larger unions have contracts with their employers and have hesitated to break them.

Interest today centered in the possibility that subway and elevated motormen, who have heretofore refused to join the faction strike, might be called out.

A. L. Gridley, organizer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with which some of the motormen are affiliated, attacked leaders of the street car union and declared officials of the Interborough company had been called to account for their refusal to treat with representatives of the brotherhood.

Unions with a membership of 164,000 were voting on the question of responding to the sympathetic strike call today. Leaders still claim a majority of these would go out.

They also claimed more than 150,000 workers walked out yesterday, but admitted most of these were Jewish workers, who would have remained away from work anyhow, because of their holiday.

BRITISH LINE IS AGAIN ADVANCED

London, Sept. 28.—The British drove on last night in the great Somme battle, which has raged unceasingly since Monday morning, and advanced their lines between Martinpuich and Guedecourt, General Haig reported this evening.

The new British thrust threw Haig's lines close to the village of Eaucourt-L'Abbaye, east of which place 2,000 yards of enemy trenches were captured in yesterday's fighting. The capture of this position, within sight of the outskirts of Bapaume, is believed imminent.

The French made no new attacks last night, but contented themselves with organizing their new positions.

The German war office this afternoon announced that the allies had resumed the offensive with great violence. The repulse of most of the allied attacks was reported at Berlin, but it was admitted some gains were made.

French correspondents today estimated the German losses in this week's Somme fighting alone at nearly 50,000.

TO PAY MORE FOR BREAD IN DENVER

Denver, Sept. 28.—After next Monday prices of all bakery goods in this city will be advanced approximately 50 per cent. This was decided on at a meeting of the master bakers of Denver, held here last night, every baker present voting for the increase.

Bakers declared that, on the basis of present prices ingredients used had advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, and that the advance was absolutely essential for their continuance in business.

Bread now sells for five cents a loaf. After Monday it will be sold two loaves for 15 cents. If a single loaf is purchased, it will cost eight cents. Rolls, pies and other pastry have been advanced in proportion.

There will be no change in the weight of the loaf or other bakery products.

BRITISH WAR SECRETARY SAYS END NOT IN SIGHT

David Lloyd-George Tells President of the United Press Association That England Has Only Just Commenced to Fight; That There Is No Present Hope for Peace, and Move by the U. S. Would Be Considered Unneutral

By Roy W. Howard
President of the United Press Associations.
(Copyright: 1916, by the United Press.)
(Copyrighted in Great Britain.)

London, Sept. 28.—There is no end of the war in sight. Any step at this time by the United States, the vatican, or any other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as an unneutral, pro-German move.

The United Press is able to make these statements on no less authority than that of the British man of the hour, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd-George, secretary of state for war.

"Britain has only begun to fight; the British empire has invested thousands of its best lives to purchase future immunity for civilization; this investment is too great to be thrown away," was the Welsh statesman's size-up of the situation.

"More than at any time since the beginning of the war there is evidenced throughout England a popular suspicion toward America, a suspicion that did not exist a year ago. This feeling appears directly attributable to the notion generally entertained by the man in the streets that President Wilson might be induced to butt in for the purpose of stopping the European war. A similar suspicion of Spain and the vatican is also manifest."

Lloyd-George was asked to give the United Press, in the simplest possible language, the British attitude toward the recent peace talk.

"Simple language" he inquired, with a half smile. Then he thought a moment.

"Sporting terms are pretty well understood wherever English is spoken," he replied. "I am quite sure they will be understood in America."

"Well, then, the British soldier is a good sportsman. He enlisted in this war in the sporting spirit—the best sense of that term. He went into it to see fair play to a small nation, trampled upon by a bully. He is fighting for fair play in international dealings. He has fought as a good sportsman by the thousands. He has died like a sportsman. He has never asked anything more than a sporting chance, and has not always had that. When he could not get it, he did not quit. He played the game. He did not squeal, and certainly he never asked any one to squeal for him."

The secretary of state for war, who looks, acts and talks more like an American business man than any other Englishman in public life now, speaking real United States, with scarcely any trace of the usual British intonation of accent, continued:

"Under the circumstances, the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or for the Germans, by probably well-meaning but misguided sympathizers and humanitarians. For two years the British soldier had a bad time—no one knows so well as he what a bad time it was. He was sadly inferior in equipment. On the average, he was inferior in training. He saw the allied cause beaten all about the ring, but he did not appeal to either the spectators or a referee to stop the fight on the ground that it was brutal, nor did he ask to have the rules changed. He took his punishment. Even when beaten like a dog he was a game dog. When forced to take refuge in a trench, when too badly

used up to carry the fight to the enemy, he hung on without whining, fought off every attack, bided his time, endured without wincing, worked without flagging."

Lloyd-George's eyes snapped, as sitting at his desk in the war office he tilted back his chair and studied the ceiling, as if seeing there a picture of Tommy's game fight in the early stages of the contest.

"And at this time, under these conditions, what was the winning German going to do?" he asked. "Was he worrying over the terrible slaughter? No. He was talking of annexing Belgium and Poland as a result of his victory, and while he was remaking the map of Europe without the slightest regard for the wishes of its people, the British people were preparing to pay the price we knew must be paid for the time to get the army ready."

"It is one thing to look back on the pounding the British soldier took through the first two years of the war, but a different thing to look forward as he did and know the beating could not be avoided during these months when it seemed the finish of the British army might come quickly."

"Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knock-out."

Dropping his colloquialisms, the half smile fading from his face, he continued in a more serious vein:

"The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared, until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair. There was no regret in Germany over the useless slaughter. There were no tears by German sympathizers when the few thousand British citizens who never expected to be soldiers, whose military education started only a few months previously, went out to be battered, bombed and gassed, to receive ten shells for every one they could fire—went out, fought like sportsmen, without even a grumble. I repeat that there was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry-eyed. None of the carnage and suffering which is to come can be worse than the sufferings of those allied dead, who stood the full shock of the Prussian war machine before it began to falter."

"But in the British determination to carry the fight to a decisive finish there is something more than the natural demand for vengeance. The inhumanity, the pitilessness of fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that will be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter. Peace now, or any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace, is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britons, which took its terrible hammering without a whine or grumble, will attempt to call a halt now."

"But how long do you figure this

(Continued on page 2)

GREEK CABINET CONSIDERS DRAFT OF ULTIMATUM

London, Sept. 28.—King Constantine will make an important declaration either today or tomorrow, according to advices received by the British foreign office this evening. These advices stated that reports that the Greek king has left the capital are untrue. The foreign office advices left little doubt that Greece is about to declare war on Bulgaria. The king's proclamation, it is believed here, will recite the invasion of Greek territory by the Bulgarians as a reason for declaration of war. The contents of the messages to the foreign office were made public to refute reports from Rome and Copenhagen that Constantine had left his capital. The Copenhagen dispatch, which quoted the newspaper Neue Freie Presse as authority, declared that the king would go to Constantinople with his family for the remainder of the war.

The Greek king will make formal demand on Bulgaria that Kavala and other Greek cities be evacuated immediately under penalty of war, Athens' dispatches said. Mobilization probably will be ordered pending receipt of a reply from Bulgaria. It is believed here that Bulgaria will parry with the statement that she has no intention of permanently occupying Greek territory. Greece is then expected to declare war.

The Greek cabinet met again today to consider a draft of the ultimatum.

SAYS SUFFRAGE STATES WILL SWAT MR. WILSON

Reno, Nev., Sept. 28.—In a forecast of the coming election, issued today, Miss Anna Martin, national chairman of the woman's party, predicted that in each of the 13 suffrage states President Wilson and the democratic congressional candidates would be defeated. She based the forecasts on information received from organizers of the woman's party in suffrage states.

MOBILIZE GREEK ARMY OF 300,000

London, Sept. 28.—Greece's army of 300,000 men will be mobilized immediately to join the armies of the allies, said an unconfirmed Athens dispatch today. King Constantine was expected to sign the mobilization decree within 48 hours, Athens reported. The government will then issue a proclamation to the people, denouncing Bulgaria's occupation of Kavala and other Greek ports, following this with a declaration of war.

The Greek legion today had no confirmation of these reports. Diplomatic circles, however, heard a rumor that Alexander Carapanos, Greek foreign minister, and anti-ally in his sentiments, resigned following a stormy session of the cabinet with King Constantine. Presumably, his resignation followed the king's reported decision to range his armies alongside those of the allies.

Contradictory dispatches from Athens left the situation greatly clouded today, but it appeared probable that former Premier Venizelos' arrival at Crete, where he received an enthusiastic welcome, forced the hand of the king. Venizelos caused a proclamation to be given wide circulation throughout Greece, offering the king one more chance to join the allies. The alternative apparently was a revolution.

The Greek battleship Hydra and the cruiser Paara are known to have joined the allied fleet in the Mediterranean, under control of the revolutionists, said an Athens dispatch, but rumors that other naval units have followed them are not confirmed. Several more Greek army officers arrived at Saloniki yesterday and offered their services to the allies.

HOLLWEG'S SPEECH NOT HOPEFUL

German Chancellor Tells the Reichstag Today That Every Possible Move Should Be Made Against England

Berlin, Sept. 28.—Any statesman refusing to do everything possible against England would deserve hanging, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared in his speech before the reichstag today.

The chancellor did not refer to possible peace. His address lacked the hopeful tone of some of his former speeches before the German law-making body, but was enthusiastically applauded.

Berlin, via Sayville, Sept. 28.—Before crowded galleries, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg this afternoon delivered an address at the opening session of the reichstag, reviewing the developments in military and diplomatic situations since the last sitting. He touched first on the diplomatic history of the Italian and Romanian declarations of war, recalling that after Italy declared war on Austria, Germany announced that the Italians would find German troops fighting with the Austrians on the Italian frontier.

"Thus a state of war practically existed, but a formal declaration of war followed later," said the chancellor. "Italy apparently was afraid of the fateful consequences which her economic relations with us would have suffered after the war."

"The Italians," the chancellor said, "tried to shift the blame for a declaration of war upon Germany, but Germany refused to play Italy's game, while the allies continued to press Italy to declare war. Finally the measures which England uses with equal recklessness against neutrals and allies were too strong."

"Italy's warfare depends upon English coal and money. Italy finally had to give in. The decision was certainly brought about by English coercion, though Italian hopes in the Balkans also exercised an influence. Italy, as is known, wants Balkan territory which is within the natural sphere of Greek interests."

"In order not to be abandoned, Italy thought it necessary to join in Sarrail's expedition, and this again caused an encounter between Italian and German troops in Macedonia."

GERMANS CAPTURE SLAV MEN AND GUNS

Berlin, Sept. 28.—Anglo-French armies renewed their attacks between the Ancre and Somme last night, but on the greater part of the front were repulsed, the war office announced this afternoon.

Northwest of Rancourt and east of Bouchavesnes the French retained German trenches. Near Thiepval and east of Eaucourt-L'Abbaye the fighting is still going on, with the result in doubt. The first Anglo-French attacks on the Morval-Bouchavesnes line were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Near Korytnica the Austro-Germans recaptured positions lost to the Russians last Friday, capturing 2,841 men, several cannon and 17 machine guns. In the Carpathians an enemy attack was repulsed.